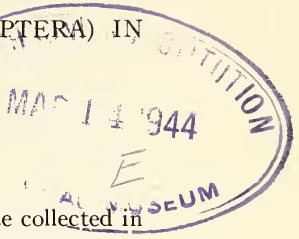
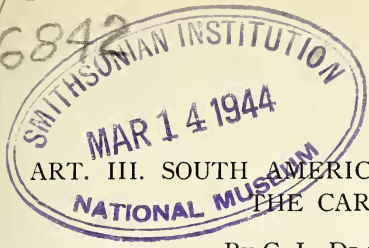


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ART. III. SOUTH AMERICAN ARADIDAE (HEMIPTERA) IN THE CARNEGIE MUSEUM

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The present paper is based almost entirely upon Aradidae collected in South America by H. H. Smith and belonging to the Carnegie Museum. The collection contains many interesting species, adds a number of new distributional records, and includes an undescribed apterous species from Brazil. The types of the new species are in the Carnegie Museum. The writers are indebted to the director, Dr. A. Avinoff, for the privilege of studying the specimens.

Aradus falleni Stal

Aradus falleni Stal, Rio Jan., Hemip. I, 1860, p. 68; Champion, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Rhyng. II, 1898, p. 66, pl. 5, fig. 1.

Chapada, Brazil; four specimens. This species is very widely distributed in South, Central, and North America. Closely allied species are *A. angustatus* Blanchard (Brazil, Argentina, and Chile), *A. brasiliensis* Usinger (Brazil and Bolivia), *A. penningtoni* Drake (Brazil and Bolivia), *A. snowi* Van Duzee (southern United States), and the species below. The species of this group of the genus *Aradus* are strong fliers and are frequently taken singly or in flight.

Aradus mexicanus Usinger

Aradus mexicanus Usinger, Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer., XXIX, 1936, p. 503.

Chapada, Brazil; three specimens. Specimens of this interesting species are also at hand from Mexico.

Phyllostingis interjecta (Bergroth)

Phyllocraspedum interjectum Bergroth, Ent. Tidskr., XV, 1894, p. 98, fig.
Phyllostingis interjecta Champion, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Rhyng., II, 1898, p. 68, pl. V, fig. 3.

Santarem, Brazil; male and female. Known also from Colombia and Panama. Champion (*loc. cit.*) corrected Walker's error and transferred the genus *Phyllostingis* from the family Tingitidae to the Aradidae. Very little is known about the habits of the species of this genus; all are South American.

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Attingham, Carnegie Museum
Ames, Iowa
v. 3, p. 3

Proxius gypsatus Bergroth

Proxius gypsatus Bergroth, Ent. Monthly Mag. XXXIV, p. 100; Champion, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Rhyng., II, 1898, p. 70, pl. 5, figs. 8-9.

Para and Chapada, Brazil; five specimens. This peculiar species is recorded in the literature from Venezuela, Panama, and Guatemala.

Hesus cordatus (Fabricius)

Aradus cordatus Fabricius, Syst. Rhyng., 1803, p. 117.

Hesus cordatus Stal, Hemip. Fabr. 1, 1868, p. 95; Champion, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Rhyng. II, 1898, p. 73, pl. 5, fig. 12.

Hesus annuliger Stal, Stett. Ent. Zeit., 1862, p. 438; Enum. Hemip. III, 1873, p. 142.

Crimia cincticornis Walker, Cat. Hemip. Heter., VII, 1873, p. 11.

Hesus simiolus Bergroth, Ent. Tidskr. XV, 1894, p. 102.

Para, Chapada, Santarem, Brazil, many specimens; Don Amo, Colombia, one specimen. Extends from Mexico south into Brazil.

Hesus acuminatus (Fabricius)

Aradus acuminatus Fabricius, Syst. Rhyng., 1803, p. 117.

Hesus acuminatus Stal, Hemip. Fabr., 1, 1868, p. 95.

Para, Brazil; three specimens. Mana River, French Guiana, May, 1917; three specimens. Ranges from Mexico south into Brazil.

Hesus flaviventris (Burmeister)

Dysodius flaviventris Burmeister, Handbuch., II, 1835, p. 255; Herrich-Schaeffer, Wanz. Ins., IX, 1853, p. 140, pl. 312, fig. 957.

Hesus flaviventris Stal, Enum. Hemip., III, 1873, p. 142.

Para, Santarem, Chapada, Brazil; ten examples also recorded from Panama and Colombia.

Var. *subarmatus* Stal: Villa Bridge, Chapada, Obidos, Brazil, five specimens; R. Japacani, Eastern Bolivia, one specimen collected by J. Steinbach. Also known from British Honduras, Guatemala, Panama, and French Guiana.

Artagerus hispidus Champion

Artagerus hispidus Champion, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Rhyng. II, 1898, p. 77.

Para, Brazil; two specimens. June. Described from Panama.

Artagerus histricus Stal

Artagerus histricus Stal, Stett. Ent. Zeit., XXIII, 438, 1862.

Santarem, Brazil; one specimen, Nov. Recorded in the literature from Mexico.

Artagerus crispatus Stal

Artagerus crispatus Stal, Rio Jan. Hemip., I, p. 67, 1861.

Santarem and Para, Brazil; three specimens. Also known from Panama.

Aphleboderrhis pubescens (Walker)

Aradus pubescens Walker, Cat. Hemip. Heter., VII, 1873, p. 38.

Aphleboderrhis pubescens Champion, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Rhyng. II, 1898, p. 79, pl. V, fig. 26-27.

Chapada and Santarem, Brazil; ten specimens. Recorded in the literature also from Mexico, Guatemala, and Panama.

Aphleboderrhis comata Champion

Aphleboderrhis comata Champion, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Rhyng. II, 1898, p. 79, pl. V, fig. 24-25.

Santarem, Para, and Chapada, Brazil, April, three specimens; Argentina. Panama is the type locality.

Apheloboderrhis pilosa Stal

Apheloboderrhis pilosa Stal, Rio Jan. Hemip. I, p. 67, 1861.

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, October; three specimens.

Dysodius lunatus (Fabricius)

La Punaise araignee Stoll, Punaises, 1788, p. 53, pl. 13, fig. 84.

Acanthia lunata Fabricius, Ent., Syst., IV, 1794, p. 72.

Dysodius lunatus Champion, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Rhyng. II, 1898, p. 86, pl. VI, fig. 9.

Para, Sao Paulo, Chapada, and Santarem, Brazil, many specimens; Horquita, Paraguay, many examples; St. Benedict Mt., Tunpuna, Trinidad, W.I., one specimen, M. G. Netting. This insect is widely distributed in Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies, and is also known from Colombia and Venezuela in South America. It is very variable in size and is frequently taken in numbers.

Dysodius crenulatus Stal

Dysodius crenulatus Stal, Stett. Ent. Zeit., 1862, p. 437; Champion, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Rhyng., II, 1898, p. 87, pl. VI, figs. 10, 10a.

Potrellos, Panama, May, 1935, three examples; Don Amo, Colombia, five specimens. Common and widely distributed in Central America and extends south into Colombia and Venezuela.

Dysodius brevipes Bergroth

Dysodius brevipes Bergroth, Wien. Ent. Zeit., XVII, 1898, p. 26.

Guanocosta, Costa Rica, June, 1903, one female. The types were collected in Mexico.

Dysodius ampliventris Bergroth

Dysodius ampliventris Bergroth, Ent. Tidskr. XV, 1894, p. 103; Champion, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Rhyng. VI, 1898, p. 88, pl. VI, fig. 14.

Don Amo, Colombia, one specimen; Santarem, Brazil, one specimen. Not common in collections and known only from the two countries mentioned.

Lobocara ovata Bergroth

Lobocara ovata Bergroth, Rev. d'Ent., XI, 1892, p. 260; Champion, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Hemip. II, 1898, p. 91, pl. 6, fig. 22.

Santarem, Brazil; one specimen. This record greatly extends its range. Heretofore known from Mexico, British Honduras, Guatemala, and Nicaragua.

Mezira granuliger (Stal)

Brachyrhynchus granuliger Stal, Rio Jan. Hemip., I, 66, 1860; Enum. Hemip. 1873, 3:145.

Three specimens, Chapada, Brazil; September.

Mezira handlirschi (Bergroth)

Brachyrhynchus handlirschi Bergroth, Bull. Mus. Paris, 1898, no. 3, p. 150; Champion, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Rhyng. II, p. 95, pl. VI, fig. 27.

Three specimens, Santarem, Brazil, and two specimens, Para, Brazil.

Melanosterphus spinosus (Fabricius)

Aradus spinosus Fabricius, Syst. Rhyng., 1803, p. 119.

Melanosterphus spinosus Stal, Hemip. Fabr., I, 1858, p. 97; Stal, Enum. Hemip. III, 1873, p. 146.

Para, Chapada, and Santarem, Brazil; five specimens. This striking species is very rare in collections. The high, erect, prominent protuberances on the pronotum and the two long, lateral, spine-like projections (one in front and the other behind the eye) on each side of the head are distinguishing structures. The head is bifid in front.

Notoplocoris montei Usinger

Notoplocoris montei Usinger, Pan-Pacific Ent., XVII, no. 4, 1941, p. 172, fig. 7.

Male, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, October. This is the second record of this striking species from Brazil, the type country. The specimen agrees very closely with the original description and illustration of Usinger.

Notoplocoris potensis, sp. nov.

Male: Somewhat triangular in form, brownish black, irregularly clothed with suberect or erect, brownish hairs. Head with apical processes moderately long, slightly divergent apically, longer than width through eyes (65:52), strongly obliquely-narrowed posteriorly behind eyes; eyes rather large, prominent, projecting, grayish brown; antenniferous tubercles large, conical, thick at base, divergent. Antennae moderately long, beset with numerous long, coarse, brown hairs; segment I long, much stouter than others, slightly curved and much narrower at base; II slender, straight; III slightly slenderer; IV short, subclavate, clothed with short, fine, brown hairs at apex; proportions I, 42; II, 26; III, 38; IV, missing. Rostrum not reaching base of head.

Pronotum distinctly wider than long, the meso- metanotum distinctly progressively wider, the sides strongly lobulate, the pronotum above with a prominent protuberance on each side of the sunken median line. Wing pads absent. Metasternal channel orifice distinct. Abdomen gradually widening posteriorly, the last segments expanded and bilobate laterally; connexivum gradually widening posteriorly. Legs rather short, granulate, with thick, brownish hairs. Male genital segments rather large, rounded, the penultimate above with two thick, tooth-like protuberances, these not evident when segment is retracted.

Female: Distinctly larger than male, the dorsal protuberance on pronotum and the lateral lobes on last abdominal segment smaller. Antennal proportions, 43:28:40:20; segment IV enlarged on distal half.

Measurements: Male, length, 12.20 mm.; width, 5.25 mm.; female, length, 15.50 mm.; width, 6.20 mm.

Type: (Male) and allotype (female), in the Carnegie Museum, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, November, collected by H. H. Smith.

This species may be separated from *N. montei* Usinger by the hairy antennae (all segments), prominent pronotal tubercles, longer pronotum, and the large, rounded lateral lobes of the last abdominal segment. It is also a little larger. Only two species, both from Brazil, are known in this genus.